

## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

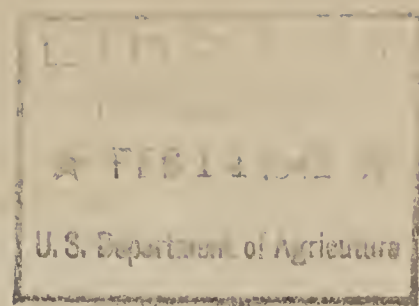


1.42  
N76C  
1942

NORTHEAST REGION AAA CONFERENCE

January 15-17, 1942

CONSOLIDATION OF COMMITTEE REPORTS



I. Facilities for Production, Equipment, Labor and Supplies

A. New and old machines.

1. The committee indicated no general problem, at the present time with new machinery. In order to relieve the pressure for purchase of new equipment, it is suggested that custom work by dealers and other farmers might be further encouraged.
2. It is suggested that unused equipment not needed on farms should be listed with the county offices and that such lists be given publicity within the county.
3. That farm supplies, including farm delivery trucks and tires for all forms of agriculture, be given a 3-A priority rating.

B. Repairs of Farm Machinery

1. Indications are that the repair phase of the program seems to be well under way.
2. County and community committees should be well informed on the procedure that farmers can follow in order to get repair parts.
3. There are problems in securing some special equipment such as motors, pumps and pipe. We recommend that specific instructions be prepared and made available in county offices in order that time may be saved and the equipment secured with a minimum of red-tape.
4. All available facilities should be used in getting repairs made. Among some of the methods being used in various States of the Northeast are: Dealer cooperation, Vocational trade and agricultural school shops, Out-of-school-youth, Extension Service and mobile repair shops.
5. Space should be provided on the 1942 Report of Performance for listing machinery and repair needs for 1943.

Note: The Governor of New York has proclaimed a "Farm Machinery Repair Week."

C. Report on Labor

1. State War Boards should be requested to contact State Departments of Education and Labor to bring about an understanding of the farm labor situation and get cooperation in relieving shortage of seasonal labor by making available youth of 14 years of age or older by adjusting school opening and closing dates for the duration of the war.

2. There should be close cooperation between Federal agencies that are working on the labor problem to the end that farmers get the help they need.
3. The present form of draft board procedure in connection with agricultural labor should be continued.
4. The committee recognizes that this farm labor situation presents some social problems. We should protect the moral and social standard of any youth brought into the labor picture. No day's work is worth ruining the character, moral, social and health standards of youth. The use of transient labor and youth on the same farm should be under proper supervision.
5. It is suggested that a committee be appointed to consider a plan to give suitable recognition to those who serve their country on the agricultural front.

#### D. Report on Fertilizers

1. It is resolved that the general conference go on record as emphatically requesting through the office of the Director of the Northeast Region, that O.P.M. give immediate information on how much, what kind of, and when nitrogen, including nitrate of soda, will be available. If nitrogen is not available soon it will affect the ability of growers to reach the production goals.
2. Farmers who home-mix fertilizer should receive equal consideration with commercial mixers.

#### E. Report on Scrap Iron

1. Further aggressive action in getting greater collection of scrap iron is contingent upon the movement of present scrap piles out of junk yards. It is, therefore, recommended that county and State U.S.D.A. War Boards endeavor to cooperate with O.P.M. to expedite movement of these piles of scrap.
2. We recommend that farmers be advised to save all scrap that may have value for repair work on farms.

### II. Production and Prices

- A. Price support of food products by governmental agencies should recognize regional costs of production, quality and location differentials. The Government should give price support to get as much food production as possible in 1942 and should process and store the surplus because in 1943 production of food doubtless will be lower and costs of production higher than in 1942. County War Boards should accept the production goals established by the Department of Agriculture and as far as they are consistent with local farming conditions adopt the measures necessary to meet these goals.
- B. The production intentions obtained in the Food for Freedom survey will



be affected by subsequent changes in price relationships. The relationships between production cost factors and agricultural commodity prices should be studied carefully to see that prices do not drop below a point where farmers can economically produce the necessary foods for war needs.

1. Milk. With present price relationships, the group feels that the goals will be met. The extent to which production is increased above the goals will depend upon prices high enough to offset the increased costs of the additional units of output.
  - a. Certain areas in New York and Pennsylvania are now having problems of markets and facilities for handling surplus milk. Such problems should be given careful attention.
  - b. The procedure for changing prices under milk marketing agreements should be speeded up.
  - c. Professional and educational groups should encourage and publicize the necessity of balanced feeding rations on a nation-wide basis.
2. Eggs. The production of eggs doubtless will exceed the goals established. The feed-egg ratio will determine to what extent the goals will be exceeded.
  - a. If it becomes necessary to do extra-heavy culling, the price of poultry meat should be supported by governmental agencies to facilitate this adjustment.
  - b. When prospective production of eggs appears to exceed domestic and Lend-Lease requirements, the Department should warn producers against further expansion.
3. Vegetables. Governmental agencies should help stabilize vegetable prices during critical price periods.
  - a. Because of the inter-relationship between fresh and processed vegetable prices, any price-fixing of processed crops should be done in consultation with growers.
  - b. Price support by governmental agencies should be given tree fruits and vegetables at prices which will help the growers rather than at "glut" prices for relief distribution.
  - c. Since there is no adequate base for figuring a parity price for vegetables, it is recommended that the Department should increase research on vegetable prices in order that a base period may be set up and a price formula developed which will reflect increased labor and other production costs as well as improved quality. This should be done in order that vegetable growers will have the same relative consideration as producers of other commodities.
  - d. O.P.M. should be commended for giving priority on tin for processed peas and tomatoes, and it is urged that like consideration be given to other vegetable and food products.

- e. Due to the scarcity of supplies of vegetable seeds and fertilizer civic programs should not be encouraged which would promote the establishment of city gardens by inexperienced growers.

### III. Marketing Changes

- A. In view of the inefficient methods of milk distribution found in many sections of the Northeast Region, it is recommended that each State War Board consider creating a commission of milk marketing experts to study with Federal Marketing Administrators and State Control Officials the following objectives:
  - 1. Reorganization of transportation facilities and elimination of duplication of services within a delivery area so that labor and time may be conserved by an equitable distribution of territory among milk distributors.
  - 2. The use of larger packages (2 qt. and gallon containers) for a more economical labor and package cost.
  - 3. The distribution of bulk milk in milk dispensaries in centers of concentrated population or a uniform practice among distributors of collecting bottle deposits if and when limits in the supply prevent glass manufacturers from furnishing adequate supplies of milk containers.
  - 4. The effect of cash-and-carry differentials upon cost of distribution and its effect upon the conservation of labor and rubber for essential war effort.
  - 5. The effect of fewer deliveries per week in an effort to conserve labor and rubber for war effort.
  - 6. The effects of the above conservation efforts upon the cost of distribution so that economies effected may be passed on to the consumer who suffers from inconvenience and diminished service.
  - 7. The movement of tank trucks to prevent if possible the movement of milk in large quantities in opposite directions within producing areas.
  - 8. The exchange of information acquired in their studies among the states of the Northeast Region.
  - 9. Assurance that prices to producers be maintained above the cost of production.
- B. State War Boards attempt to have milk receiving plants operating under daylight saving time remain open one hour longer for the receipt of milk if such action will not cause any change to be made in bacterial and temperature requirements.
- C. It is recommended that the Director of the Northeast Region study existing facilities within the Region for the drying, freezing and processing of eggs. In the event of surpluses the information should be given to the states. It is further recommended that a study be made of facilities for



the segregation, grading and packing of shell eggs for Lend-Lease shipment,

- D. The vegetable canning program has been quite satisfactory in its guarantee to the producers, but further simplification and where possible the standardization of contracts is highly desirable.
- E. Vegetable crates and baskets are becoming scarce because many manufacturers are producing ammunition boxes and other war needs. It is, therefore, recommended that State War Boards attempt to secure priorities or discover new sources of supply for vegetable and fruit containers. State War Boards should investigate in Metropolitan centers the salvaging of containers of any type and shape.

#### IV. Cooperation and Relationships

- A. The committee believes that the relationship of the Triple-A to State and County War Boards is well understood and does not need further clarification. If any question arises, memorandum No. 921, supplement 1, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on January 7, 1942, may be consulted.
- B. In carrying out their responsibilities State and County War Boards are urged to seek and encourage the cooperation of all State and local agencies.
- C. There is inadequate local representation on many county boards of the several U.S.D.A. agencies and it is recommended that each agency take the necessary steps to have a representative on each County War Board so far as possible. Such representatives should be chosen from within the county where this can be done. This may necessitate the appointment by some agencies of a per diem representative, rather than having one full time employee act as a representative in more than one county.

#### V. Organization of AAA for its Part of the Job

- A. It is believed that AAA has the organization to adequately assist agriculture in an all-out war-time production of essential crops when the personnel is readjusted to meet the war-time demands.
- B. In those States where War Board duties demand the full time of the State Chairman, we recommend that the responsibility of the agricultural conservation program be delegated to the vice-chairman of the State Committee.
- C. We suggest that all County War Board Chairmen review the membership and employees of their County Agricultural Conservation Associations, and the membership of the County War Boards in order to have someone available in case the Chairmen need assistance.
- D. Whenever the County Committee deems it necessary, they should with the consent of the State Committee, employ extra personnel.
- E. More use should be made of personal contacts in carrying information to farmers. This can be accomplished by telephone in many instances. Less use of the mails should be made for this purpose.
- F. Community Committees should be of such a size that the farmer committeemen can contact and readily inform all the farmers. This will require adjust-

ment of the size of some communities.

It is suggested that a community consist of from 125 to 225 active farms. It seems advisable that any changes contemplated should be made now and that a sufficient number of community committee assistants be appointed so that there will be 3 farmers in each community to do the work of community committeemen until the next election. Farmers appointed should be chosen for their ability and their willingness to serve.

- G. Recognizing that there is not an adequate system generally for keeping community committeemen fully informed, the conference recommends that a definite program be adopted for keeping State, County, and community committeemen and farmers informed concerning matters of importance to agriculture. It is felt that this could be accomplished if the Regional committee with the assistance of the Regional office would outline each month an informational program. This should then be transmitted by State committeemen meeting with County committees, County committeemen meeting with community committees, and community committeemen meeting with farmers.



1,42  
N76C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Agricultural Adjustment Administration  
Division of Information  
Washington, D. C.

(Report of addresses delivered by speakers at the Annual Conference  
of the Northeast Region, Agricultural Adjustment Administration,  
New York, N. Y., January 15-17, 1942)

<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Page</u>
Evans, R. M.	2
Hagan, Paul	7
LaGuardia, F. H.	5
Townsend, M. Clifford	4

Summary of the address of R. M. Evans, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment and Conservation, January 15, 1942.

Expressing appreciation for the work that farmers of the Northeast and the Nation have done already to place the food resources of the Nation on an efficient war footing, R. M. Evans, Administrator of Agricultural Adjustment and Conservation, urged members and guests of the annual Northeast regional AAA conference to redouble their efforts to produce more of the protein foods. Mr. Evans spoke at the opening session of the conference.

"When the war actually broke out," Mr. Evans said, "agriculture, and agriculture alone of all the great national economies of America, was fully prepared to meet any demands which the country might make upon it. This is not an idle statement, it is something in which every farmer may justly take pride."

Without the existence of the Ever-Normal Granary established under the Department's farm program, "Great Britain would not be Great Britain today," declared the speaker, who recently made an inspection of English food supplies. "The British people know the value of the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration -- many of them asked me for information about it.

"The President and the Secretary of Agriculture also know the importance of the farm programs in maintaining the democracies at fighting pitch, and because of this they have delegated to you the responsibility for seeing to it that the United States and the other democracies have the food they need.

"This is a responsibility that is as great if not greater than that which rests on many of the wartime industries.

"Had industry had an 'ever-normal granary' program of aluminum and steel, for example, we might not be facing shortages in these strategic materials. After this war is over, the American people may ask for steps to guarantee that the Nation will not suffer shortages in the future.....

"As farmers look over their record as producers for war, they are entitled to feel a glow of satisfaction.....

"The statement of Secretary Wickard that 'Food will win the war and write the peace' is not an idle one," Mr. Evans asserted.

"This is a war of machines, a war of production," the speaker declared, "and Bevan, British Minister of Labor, told me that if America could deliver enough food to increase British rations of meat, poultry, and dairy products, English workmen could increase their industrial output by 15 or 20 percent."

Mr. Evans also informed the group that the quantity of "health foods" received in England according to the latest figures was over one million tons.

Referring to the production goals of the Food for Freedom campaign, Mr. Evans told the farm leaders that the "plans of the Government and the Allies, as far as agriculture is concerned, are based on the preliminary survey received from you. If possible, increase those goals."

Calling attention to the possibility that shipment of vast quantities of war material might tax the Nation's transportation facilities, Mr. Evans declared that there is more reason for a program of farm production now than ever. Rail facilities should not be tied up by the shipment of commodities such as wheat and cotton that already exist in great abundance, he said.

Addressing himself to the chairmen of Northeast State USDA War Boards, representatives of other Department agencies on the War Boards, and State and county committeemen of the AAA, Mr. Evans asked:

"As leaders, we should carry back one thing -- that the realization of the production goals of the Food for Freedom campaign is a job to be done on the farm. See that the fellow on the farm has every bit of help and encouragement he desires."

In turning to the prospects of agriculture in the post-war world, Mr. Evans urged his hearers to "take a cold factual look at just what the situation is as far as one can look into the future. Things are going to be different. Nothing is going to be like it was before. The good old days are in the past. We are living in a tense, exciting present.

"Erase the idea -- if you still have it -- that this is an ordinary war fought over a bit of territory or an insult. There has been nothing like it before. This is a war to the finish between two different types of civilization, and in the main, our civilization is a pretty wonderful sort of thing. In the Nazi civilization the individual is the slave of the ruling class. You'll rise or you'll fall on whether we win or lose this war.

"When the last bomb has fallen, we are going to get a different kind of peace than at the close of any other war. In World War I, we came back home and tried successfully to forget all about the war. In doing so we laid the foundations for this war. We must carry our share of the burden for a just and lasting peace when this war is over.

"After the peace we are going to have a completely new type of world in which you will survive because you do things better for all the people.

"Secretary Wickard recently reorganized the Department, grouping agencies with like functions together. After the war, the time will come when we will go to the poorer farms with a plan to improve them in 5 or 6 years. And we will have the same price supports that have done such a magnificent job for agriculture so far. We will have a well-balanced, long-time program based on protection to both farmer and consumer and conservation of the soil. The American people will be willing to support any such movement.

"In the post-war period, all agencies will work together, going forward on an all-out program."

\* \* \* \* \*



Summary of address of M. Clifford Townsend, Director of the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, January 15, 1942.

The realization of full industrial production for war may bring in its wake even greater limitations of agricultural labor supplies and transportation, Mr. Clifford Townsend, Director of the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, told State and county AAA committeemen at the January 15 session of the Northeast regional conference. In meeting the shortages, Mr. Townsend called on farmers of the Northeast to use all their resourcefulness to the end that they will be able to meet the revised Food for Freedom goals for 1942.

"In August, when the thousands of plants now tooling up start on full production of war materials, vital metals will be at a premium and the transportation system of the Nation will be taxed to the limit," the speaker said. "Labor will be far more scarce than it is now, and for the farmer the solution to the labor problem probably lies in tapping hitherto unapproached resources in his own community."

Some idea of the great demands that will be made on our labor force may be gained from the fact that it takes 16 men behind the lines in civilian production to equip and maintain every man in the armed forces, Mr. Townsend pointed out. He also said that some plans call for the creation of an army of 6 million men.

"There is only one way in which the average person can aid the war effort of the country," the former Indiana Governor told the group, "and that is for each man to do his job -- whatever it is -- just a little better."

"The country needs the AAA now as much as it ever did. To produce food without regard to the need for it would be wasteful. What we need is the production of more of the food in which we have no existing stocks -- we have plenty of wheat and cotton. To do otherwise would be wasteful, and AAA is one of the forces aiding in efficient agricultural production."

"We need you AAA folks -- you are a public institution doing a vital public service and one of the first duties of the Government is to protect national resources -- especially those that are the most difficult to replace."

The OADR, Gov. Townsend said, was created to help agriculture make greater contributions to national defense, and to make sure that agriculture's usefulness to the Nation is hurt as little as possible by OPM plans for industrial production for war.

The new goals, which have been under consideration since Pearl Harbor, have increased production plans for all of the needed foods with the exception of milk -- this is already at peak production.

The OADR, Mr. Townsend said, has no authority to support its decisions -- none save the force of public opinion.

The speaker told the group that OPM sees food as an essential defense weapon, and has never denied agriculture a hearing. It tries to be fair to the agricultural interests.

Excerpts from the address of F. H. LaGuardia, Mayor of New York City and Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, January 17, 1942

It was lack of parity for agriculture which was one of the factors that brought about the crash in 1929. The 1930-32 period was the time when, if all the lin service that went to farmers from Washington could have been transformed into fertilizer, we would have had the richest soil in the world.

In 1933, there was a complete realization of the farm problem. Agriculture was a sick patient the Government had to deal with and a great deal of sedatives and temporary relief was administered, both of which would have been unnecessary had the farm problem been approached intelligently right after the first World War.

There are two problems that can't be separated -- the welfare of the farmer and the city dweller. If the farmers do not get prices for their products, they naturally cannot buy what we produce in the city. When you aren't buying from the city, we can't buy your products. That's elementary. Even politicians ought to be able to understand it.

Every time we have a crisis an appeal is made to farmers. Agriculture is now called on to do its part in winning the war. We need more food and we must produce more. We in the city very rarely get the full benefit of low prices. And if we have to pay high prices for food, we want to see that the farmer gets his share.

When we talk about war production -- guns and planes -- we mean all the production that is necessary to win the war. When the war is over, production of this sort ends. But when we talk about agricultural war production, the period of production is longer. If the war lasts 2 years, we must think of production for 4 years, if the war lasts 4 years, for at least 6 or 7 years. Your war production period will be about a third or a fourth longer than the period of actual hostilities. This is true because after the war is over we will still have to produce a great deal of food for a large part of the world. This statement is, of course, based on the assumption that the military situation is not changed -- by that I mean that our country is not invaded.

If we can be saved from an invasion, so that you gentlemen will not be disturbed in your production, then, just as we are now the arsenal of the world, we will become the granary, the source of food for the world in this immediate after-war period. Here's the problem. Your production must not be divided into war and after-war production -- it's one continuous period for you. We must provide sufficient food now for all the people of our country -- and I mean sufficient food.

There are millions of children in this country who haven't sufficient milk. This doesn't apply to my town, though! Go to any schoolhouse and you will find children getting penny milk, and if they can't afford a penny, the children still get milk. The city doesn't deserve full credit for this work -- it wouldn't have been possible except for the very intelligent policy of the United States Department of Agriculture.



But that does not represent the conditions all through the country. The new approach to the agricultural program must be based on need. That need is based on health, security, and happiness becoming to a country like ours. I recoil when I read statements made by dictators that we have unemployed and hungry people in our land.

My friends, what is the challenge? What is all this fighting about? It is between two theories of government: the absolute dictatorship -- the philosophy of the Nazis and the Fascists -- as opposed to our way of life and government. This isn't a dispute in a high school as to which of the two is better. This test isn't in theory. This test must be in actual practice and experience and results, and we must add one freedom to the Three Freedoms we have established -- freedom of the press, freedom of religion, and freedom of speech. Those three pillars that held up our house for 150 years cannot sustain that structure unless we put another pillar there -- one of economic security for all the country.

That's where you come in. In the very beginning, agriculture was in a pretty good condition in this country. We had lords of the manor, we had slaves, very little education, a small population, and no machinery. It couldn't have been better for the boss farmer. That went along for a while and then somebody got the notion "Here, let's start a little industry of our own", and we embarked on a policy of tariff. Agriculture didn't feel it at first, but pretty soon agriculture was living in a country where it had to buy on a protective basis and had to sell its products in world market competition. That was pretty bad, and by reason of this division of agriculture and industry the farmer was exploited for over 60 years. I don't say the tariff was not necessary. I think it was. But I do believe that an initial mistake was made in not protecting agriculture at the same time.

We have two programs -- waging the war and getting war production is one, and the other is after-war production. We must prepare for both now. Almost our entire industry is being transformed to war production, and we complain that it takes time. It will take an equal length of time to transform it back. What we went through after the last war will be nothing to what we will face now. We must plan exactly what we are going to do the day the Armistice is signed.

You will continue to produce under favorable prices and we must find work for the workers now employed in war production plants. We must establish health standards in our own country and maintain them after the war. It won't be much credit to us, will it, if we keep our people healthy while we are at war, and let them degenerate into poverty and sickness after the war is over.

There is no doubt the American farmer will do his share in winning the war. He always has "caught it" after the war is over. This time he will get his share.

\*\*\*\*\*



Excerpts from the address of Dr. Paul Hagen, Research Director, American Friends of German Freedom, January 17, 1942.

As an experienced victim of the Nazi terror, I believe I can answer some of your questions and, to a certain degree, give you some information closer to the inside than is generally available just now. Some of my friends and I are still in touch with people behind the lines of Fascist and Nazi fronts.

The first question I might try to answer is about the present situation. There are many people who consider Germany to be half-beaten. Judgment changes very quickly--a few weeks ago there was panic because of Germany's strength, and now it changes to the other side. What is the truth?

I agree with Secretary of Navy Knox when he warns us against believing any of the propaganda rumors coming out of Germany or German-controlled territory to the effect that Germany is weakening.

But on the other hand, I would also like to deny Goebbels' thesis that Germany is completely united and therefore right. Nothing he says for propaganda purposes is right.

In carefully reading between the lines in German papers and in getting occasional reports from faithful people on the inside, we learn something of the real situation at the present time--namely, that the fight, and it is an important crisis, is one of the German productive system. Here was the German strength at the time of war preparation. Here was the gigantic hold over smaller nations and the victims who were unable to resist. There is no doubt that here is the big point of Germany in the present situation.

You will agree with me that production is a basic factor in a modern war of material and is a prerequisite for final, ultimate success. You may have an excellent army, you may have prepared for war for a long time, but you must get your tanks, plants, planes, your machinery. The fundamental difficulty in Germany begins here, with a scarcity greater than all the other scarcities she has--labor. With the heavy demands which army recruitment has been making on native labor supplies, Germany has been forced to look to the countries she has conquered for men and women to man her factories and work her fields. A great part of these workers are just taken out of camps for war prisoners. How does the production of war prisoners compare with the production of our free labor? There was a general estimate that came from the German General Staff during the last war. It says that war prisoners were never able to produce more than 50 percent of the amount of materials turned out by the workers of this country during the last war.

There is a definite limit in the exploitation of oppressed peoples. We do not know the exact productivity of these men, but Germany is trying to hide the fact that she is obliged to use so many foreigners on her farms. Who are these men? They include in their ranks 1½ million Poles. The Germans have attempted to annihilate the entire Polish Nation. Do you think the Poles are going to work for Germany the way they would work in either Poland or America? No, definitely not. The same thing can be said of the captive French workers. Many of the German farms are kept producing by children,

wives of the farmers, and war prisoners. Recently, there was great pressure to take some of these farmers out of agricultural sections because industries also began to need cheap labor.

All of this proves one fundamental thing--the scarcity and shortage of labor and productive reserves in the present war of a country that thought it would be able to take these foreigners in and have them work as slaves. If you tried to get together an army of 6 million potential fifth columnists, you could not do it. But Germany, by forcing these people to work within her boundaries, has achieved it.

Lack of sufficient labor is a specific point of weakness in the present German regime. Germany has no more reserves. Nine million women are now working. The original premise of the Nazi plan was to keep women out of industry and in the home, yet today more women are back at work than ever before.

Another problem for Germany is that of coal and iron. There is now a coal program in Germany. The coal problem is one of transportation as well as supply. The transportation system is so heavily loaded in Germany that it has become necessary to cut out passenger travel entirely. There is also the problem of substitute rubber and substitute textiles from wood and coal. There is even an attempt to produce sugar and butter out of coal. Germany is almost completely dependent on railway transportation--she never developed the modern transportation the United States has. Wisconsin, for instance, runs more private cars and trucks than does all of Germany. The last war is beginning to repeat itself in spite of all Germany's preparations.

But don't misunderstand. In spite of difficulties, Germany is still a dangerous enemy. The German productive position is still superior in Europe. It is more than English and Russian production combined. But Germany's advantage is slowly being cut down--11 percent, then another 1 percent. So emphasis must be laid on Germany's weak point--the productive field.

When we think of a future world, we must of course have some practical ideas--first, about how to win the war, for there can be no better world without victory.

Many people may not want to mix in Europe. I am a strict believer in independent nations and independent people. I believe that German backwardness comes because they didn't have what the French and the British and the Americans have had--a Bill of Rights. Germany is technically and economically an advanced country, and politically a terribly backward country, or the Nazi party couldn't have taken it over, even for a brief period. The position of Germany today hasn't much to do with the German race, it is caused by a delay in social evolutions which came earlier in other countries.

We are in a dilemma. What is the solution? I think it is to be based on a simple principle. I believe in a Federated Europe, not dismemberment of countries, but control of a part of Europe under a Federal European system which will allow Germans and Italians, after their regimes have been broken, to be as independent as others and have equal chances with others. You could try to wipe these countries out, and that would mean a permanent crisis. You could try to give them the independence of the last war and you would have a repetition with a super-Hitler. The way out is very simple. It is to have a Federated Europe which would exclude the conflicting developments of the last war. It is a problem of the preparation of the people. The people should know what kind of organization is necessary. This is the solution.

\* \* \* \* \*